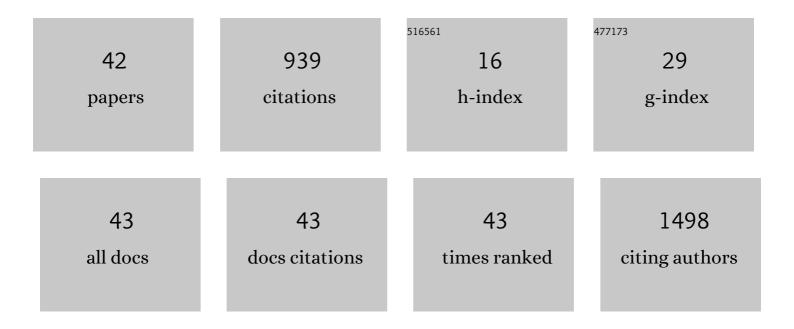
## **Radiel Group**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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PADIEL CROUR

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus Can Be Prevented by Lifestyle Intervention: The Finnish Gestational Diabetes Prevention Study (RADIEL). Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 24-30.	4.3	330
2	Prevention of gestational diabetes through lifestyle intervention: study design and methods of a Finnish randomized controlled multicenter trial (RADIEL). BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2014, 14, 70.	0.9	68
3	Gut microbiome in gestational diabetes: a crossâ€sectional study of mothers and offspring 5Âyears postpartum. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2018, 97, 38-46.	1.3	51
4	Interaction between rs10830963 polymorphism in MTNR1B and lifestyle intervention on occurrence of gestational diabetes. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 1655-1658.	2.9	41
5	Heterogeneity of gestational diabetes (GDM) and long-term risk of diabetes and metabolic syndrome: findings from the RADIEL study follow-up. Acta Diabetologica, 2018, 55, 493-501.	1.2	36
6	Risk of Pregnancy Complications in Relation to Maternal Prepregnancy Body Mass Index: Populationâ€Based Study from <scp>F</scp> inland 2006–10. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2016, 30, 28-37.	0.8	35
7	Maternal obesity and gestational diabetes: Impact on arterial wall layer thickness and stiffness in early childhood - RADIEL study six-year follow-up. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 284, 237-244.	0.4	33
8	Prevention of gestational diabetes with a prepregnancy lifestyle intervention – findings from a randomized controlled trial. International Journal of Women's Health, 2018, Volume 10, 493-501.	1.1	29
9	Heterogeneity of gestational diabetes (GDM) and challenges in developing a GDM risk score. Acta Diabetologica, 2018, 55, 1251-1259.	1.2	28
10	Effects of a Lifestyle Intervention During Pregnancy and First Postpartum Year: Findings From the RADIEL Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 103, 1669-1677.	1.8	26
11	Heterogeneity of maternal characteristics and impact on gestational diabetes (GDM) risk—Implications for universal GDM screening?. Annals of Medicine, 2016, 48, 52-58.	1.5	22
12	Effect of a lifestyle intervention during pregnancy—findings from the Finnish gestational diabetes prevention trial (RADIEL). Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 38, 1157-1164.	0.9	21
13	Nutrient intake of pregnant women at high risk of gestational diabetes. Food and Nutrition Research, 2015, 59, 26676.	1.2	19
14	Longitudinal Metabolic Profiling of Maternal Obesity, Gestational Diabetes, and Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, e4372-e4388.	1.8	19
15	Healthy Food Intake Index (HFII) – Validity and reproducibility in a gestational-diabetes-risk population. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 680.	1.2	18
16	"The Burden of Pregnancyâ€; heavier for the heaviest? The changes in Health Related Quality of Life ( <scp>HRQ</scp> oL) assessed by the 15D instrument during pregnancy and postpartum in different body mass index groups: a longitudinal survey. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 352-358.	1.3	18
17	Long-term effects of a preconception lifestyle intervention on cardiometabolic health of overweight and obese women. European Journal of Public Health, 2019, 29, 308-314.	0.1	17
18	Elevated serum squalene and cholesterol synthesis markers in pregnant obese women with gestational diabetes mellitus. Journal of Lipid Research, 2014, 55, 2644-2654.	2.0	14

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19	The effect of dietary counselling on food intakes in pregnant women at risk for gestational diabetes: a secondary analysis of a randomised controlled trial RADIEL. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 70, 912-917.	1.3	13
20	Perceived Financial Satisfaction, Health Related Quality of Life and depressive Symptoms in Early Pregnancy. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2017, 21, 1493-1499.	0.7	10
21	A cross-sectional study of antenatal depressive symptoms in women at high risk for gestational diabetes mellitus. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2015, 79, 646-650.	1.2	8
22	Effect of gestational diabetes mellitus on newborn cholesterol metabolism. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 275, 346-351.	0.4	8
23	Association between diet quality measured by the Healthy Food Intake Index and later risk of gestational diabetes—a secondary analysis of the RADIEL trial. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 71, 555-557.	1.3	7
24	No effect of gestational diabetes or pre-gestational obesity on 6-year offspring left ventricular function—RADIEL study follow-up. Acta Diabetologica, 2020, 57, 1463-1472.	1.2	7
25	Behavior Change Apps for Gestational Diabetes Management: Exploring Desirable Features. International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, 0, , 1-18.	3.3	7
26	Effects of maternal lifestyle interventions on child neurobehavioral development: Followâ€up of randomized controlled trials. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2019, 60, 548-558.	0.8	6
27	Effect of lifestyle counselling on health-related quality of life in women at high risk for gestational diabetes. European Journal of Public Health, 2019, 29, 408-412.	0.1	6
28	Oral Health in Women with a History of High Gestational Diabetes Risk. Dentistry Journal, 2019, 7, 92.	0.9	5
29	Bone health in women with a history of gestational diabetes or obesity. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2020, 99, 477-487.	1.3	5
30	Macronutrient intake during pregnancy in women with a history of obesity or gestational diabetes and offspring adiposity at 5 years of age. International Journal of Obesity, 2021, 45, 1030-1043.	1.6	5
31	Ascending Growth is Associated with Offspring Adiposity in Pregnancies Complicated with Obesity or Gestational Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, e1993-e2004.	1.8	5
32	Response to Comment on Koivusalo et al. Gestational Diabetes Mellitus Can Be Prevented by Lifestyle Intervention: The Finnish Gestational Diabetes Prevention Study (RADIEL): A Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes Care 2016;39:24–30. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, e126-e127.	4.3	4
33	Lifestyle and glycemic health 5Âyears postpartum in obese and non-obese high diabetes risk women. Acta Diabetologica, 2020, 57, 1453-1462.	1.2	4
34	Genetic risk of type 2 diabetes modifies the effects of a lifestyle intervention aimed at the prevention of gestational and postpartum diabetes. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 1291-1301.	2.9	4
35	Is improvement in the Healthy Food Intake Index (HFII) related to a lower risk for gestational diabetes?. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 117, 1103-1109.	1.2	3
36	A randomized lifestyle intervention preventing gestational diabetes: effects on self-rated health from pregnancy to postpartum. Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 39, 1-6.	1.1	3

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37	Diet quality as assessed by the Healthy Food Intake Index and relationship with serum lipoprotein particles and serum fatty acids in pregnant women at increased risk for gestational diabetes. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 120, 914-924.	1.2	3
38	The risk of complications in second pregnancy by maternal BMI: The role of firstâ€pregnancy complications, pregestational diabetes and chronic hypertension. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2021, 100, 489-496.	1.3	1
39	Body size modifies the relationship between maternal serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations and gestational diabetes in high-risk women. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 460-463.	1.3	0
40	Ideal Cardiovascular Health and Vascular Phenotype Associations in Mothers with Obesity and Their Six-Year-Old Children. Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy, 2021, Volume 14, 3187-3197.	1.1	0
41	Physical activity and health-related quality of life among high-risk women for type 2 diabetes in the early years after pregnancy. BMC Women's Health, 2022, 22, 84.	0.8	0
42	Ultra-high frequency ultrasound delineated changes in carotid and muscular artery intima-media and adventitia thickness in obese early middle-aged women. Diabetes and Vascular Disease Research, 2022, 19, 147916412210943.	0.9	0